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PHILADELPHIA:  
TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 10, 1829.

At a meeting of the Board of Inspectors of the Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, on Monday afternoon last, the honorable CHARLES S. COX was elected President of the Board, JOHN SWIFT, Esq. Secretary, and JOSHUA RANDALL, Esq. Treasurer.

It is calculated in the MASSACHUSETTS newspapers, that the Lower House of the Legislature of that State, at the next session, will contain at least five hundred members; and little good seems to be expected, in any quarter, from their collected wisdom.

One portion of the population, and, perhaps one portion of interests, represented or not, but may also settle the number of its own delegates; not exceeding, however, a certain number fixed according to the population.

The WORCESTER SPY denounces the system upon that country for a supply of cotton; and as a further argument for encouraging the improvement of India cotton, they allude to the restrictive laws recently passed by the Americans.

They mention the improvement of indigo under British superintendence as warranting the expectation of similar improvement, under similar circumstances, in other commodities, the productions of the country, and observe that this altered state of affairs cannot fail to be highly advantageous to India as well as Great Britain.

They have, therefore, agreed to petition both houses of parliament, praying for a free trade at the approaching termination of the Company's charter, and for such a participation, in the meanwhile, as may be consistent with the interests of the Company, during the remaining period of their charter.

The petitions are to be submitted for the signatures of the merchants and other inhabitants of the town, in order that they may be presented previous to the discussion on the East India question, fixed for the 30th instant. When we consider the magnitude and importance of this question, we cannot but think that all sects and parties will unite in rendering the petition more respectable and weighty than any which has ever been transmitted from this town.

The article in the London Atlas, from which the annexed extract is taken, seems intended to show that if the travelling English take great liberties with those whom they visit, a writer who stays at home may be equally free with his own countrymen.

The committee appointed at the great meeting held in Liverpool, in January, with the design of procuring the opening of the EAST INDIA TRADE, have published a series of resolutions, of which the following is given as the substance:—They state that the benefits of the partial opening of the India trade in 1813, notwithstanding all the restrictions upon it, have far exceeded the most sanguine anticipations of its advocates; they therefore looked forward to the extinction of the chartered monopoly of the East India Company, as opening a wide field to commercial, agricultural, and manufacturing enterprise, and as leading to a great augmentation of the national resources, and a great diminution of the national burdens.

They complain that British merchants should be denied any share in the trade to China and other Eastern countries, which is not prohibited to foreign merchants, and a participation in which would not be injurious to the East India Company, as that body does not engage in that trade; that by the restrictions on British capital, industry, and enterprise, the staple productions of India are left to languish under native indolence and ignorance; and with respect to cotton, they allude to the fatal consequences which must result from any differences with America, so long as Great Britain shall remain dependent upon that country for a supply of cotton; and as a further argument for encouraging the improvement of India cotton, they allude to the restrictive laws recently passed by the Americans.

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gather; for in proportion as we are unacquainted with other things, must we feel a want of respect for them; and by being cut off by our insular situation from an intercourse with strangers (which "cries and confuses" the habitual range of the imagination,) we learn to despise not only them, but one another too.

Passengers in the ship Langdon Cheves, arrived this day from Charleston.—Mrs. Richardson and 3 daughters, Mrs. Robinson and daughter, Mrs. Gleis and daughter, Mrs. Bailey and daughter, Mrs. Rich and son, Mr. Jones and lady, Miss Wharton, 2 Miss Gekins, Miss Belcher, Miss Broom, Miss Coster, Rev. Mr. Lealand, Messrs. Brewster, Willard, Smith, Jones, and 4 U. S. soldiers.

The governor, it is said, has offered Mr. Baldwin the post of Attorney General of Pennsylvania.

The shipments of coal, from Mount Carbon to Philadelphia, during the week ending on the 9th inst. were 2109 tons, in 77 boats—making, with the last previous report, 376 boats, 10,324 tons.

On Tuesday next, the Rev. HENRY ANTHONY is to be instituted into the Rectory of St. Stephen's Church, New York.

The Convention of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, in the state of Pennsylvania, meets this afternoon, in St. Andrew's Church.

CLARA FISHER commenced an engagement last night, at the New York Park Theatre.—WALLACE plays there a few nights before sailing for ENGLAND. His engagement at Drury Lane binds him, we hear, under a penalty of a thousand sovereigns.

The Postmaster General has directed that a mail hereafter shall be forwarded from Boston to New-York by the Providence coaches and Sound steamers. It will be closed at the Boston Post Office at half past four, A. M. for six days in the week, during the season of steam navigation. The new mail contract has been obtained by the proprietors of the Citizens' Line of Coaches.

Hugh Maxwell, Esq. for many years past District Attorney for the City and County of New-York, resigned his office on Saturday last. A more able and fearless public officer, we have never had. There are several Gentlemen spoken of as candidates for the vacant office, and among the most prominent is Ogden Hoffman Esq.

It is to be regretted that the ringing of the Christ Church bells, on a late occasion, should have occasioned dissatisfaction to any—and particularly that it should have caused a question as to the power of the Mayor. The bells are undoubtedly the property of the corporation of the United Churches, subject to their entire and exclusive control; but I am told that, by a very liberal arrangement, of many years standing, the use of them, on other occasions than those designated by the proprietors, requires a previous approbation of the Governor or the Mayor—and with this it is always permitted. It costs the city nothing, the expense being always defrayed by the applicants.

There does not appear to be much weight in the objection on political grounds. If a considerable number of our respectable citizens, on any occasion in which they feel particularly interested, desire to express their joy by the ringing of the bells, under the present regulations, there would seem to me to be no harm in gratifying them. But the prevalence and triumph of the principles of civil liberty and religious toleration, so congenial to our own institutions, would, I should suppose, produce a national feeling of exultation, and by no means a private one, in relation to the late event of Catholic emancipation. It perhaps is not well to affect too much strictness on occasions like this, but to suffer joy to have its full vent. It can do no harm, and none need make it a matter of conscience.

Catholic emancipation has been announced by Protestant bells.—Let all parties draw a moral from this coincidence to regulate their conduct towards each other. A PROTESTANT.

To the Editor of the Daily Chronicle.  
SIR:—The veteran of the New York Evening Post is such excellent authority for every thing relating to horses and horsemanship, that you, no doubt, copying an article from his paper of Saturday, thought that you were doing a service to the female equestrian. His intentions, I am sure, were as kind as your own; but I think you are both mistaken. He thinks the gentleman should ride at the lady's right hand; the single reason that, on the other side, his horse will incommode her feet, being sufficient to outweigh all other considerations. My notions on this matter are derived more from practice than from reading; and I know not what were the arguments which he undertakes to despatch so unceremoniously. It seems to me, however, that his own is a hasty one; for no lady ought ever to ride in company with a gentleman who has not skill enough to keep his Brigliadore from bounding against her. But, even if obliged to take up with such a companion for want of a better, I would rather run the risk of occasional contact from a friend who could not help it, than to be kept constantly on the look out, to avoid much more dangerous collision with the thousand horses, carriages, wagons, oxen, &c.—to say nothing of the brutes that drive them—with which the roads near our cities are so constantly thronged. By riding on the left hand, the gentleman interposes himself and his horse between his companion and these dangers. The other, I know, is the English practice; and, if we had adopted the English law of the road, we should have done right in taking this with it. There, in meeting, you are required to pass each other on the whip hand; but, at all our turnpike gates, I see it posted—Keep to the right as the law directs. A very foolish law it is; for as many of our roads are lined with trees, none but a left-handed driver, while near the fence, can use his whip. How this is, in New York, I do not know. There is another reason why the lady should be at the left hand. If she happens to be talkative—and to have an attendant worth talking to—after an hour's ride on the other side, her neck will be twisted till her chin points over her right shoulder,—a very pretty position to adopt occasionally, but horribly inconvenient when held too long.

I send these remarks with great diffidence, conscious that I have ventured to dissent from what you are not apt to talk about what he does not understand. I hope you will not shy at them. If you wish to keep yourself safe, I give you leave to use the old editorial trick, and say—"We publish the following because, &c. &c., though we cannot altogether concur with the writer." BRADAMANTE.

From the Boston Bulletin.  
MASTER COWELL.—Of all the juvenile prodigies that have ever figured upon the American stage, from the debut of "Master" Payne down to this present writing, Master Samuel Cowell is decidedly the most prodigious. Last evening he made his second appearance, as Crack, in the Turnpike Gate—and to say that in performing the part, he trod exactly in the footsteps of his father, whose perfect *quasi simile* he is in every feature, movement, and quizzical grimace, is to say that the part was performed to admiration. This boy is now only nine years of age; and when we reflect on the grotesque character assumed by him, so utterly beyond the comprehension of children generally, of his age, we are astonished at his success in any degree; and entirely so at his complete and triumphant accomplishment of the part undertaken. He was entirely at home, as well in his songs as in the dialogue and stage business; and we never saw an audience more astounded and enraptured, during the whole course of our dramatic experience.

Since penning the foregoing, a valued correspondent, whose knowledge of the drama is not exceeded by that of any writer on this side the Atlantic, has politely furnished us with the following article on this subject—in which we are proud to find our opinions so fully confirmed, and so much better expressed.

THEATRICAL PRECOCITY.—Well as I know that this community are almost satiated with ordinary critique writing, and which commonly produces a premature invocation to the power which presides over "dark night," in plain English, sleep—yet I cannot avoid calling your attention momentarily to the extraordinary powers of Master Cowell displayed last evening at the Tremont, in the character of Crack, of the Turnpike Gate. I shall not trouble you with the name of the author of the piece, in what year he lived, his general dramatic reputation, &c. &c., nor with an entertaining (read detaining) inquiry into the structure of the plot; but rush at *la mode "à abrupto"* into the essence of the subject.

Munden, to those acquainted with the English Stage, it is well known, from the birth of Crack to the retirement of the said Munden from the stage, has been considered the very shade and echo of the drunken witty cobbler—and I, who have so often shook my sides at Munden till I would fain have laid down from exhaustion, felt all my recollections revived by the fun, trick and irrepressible drollery of young Cowell. The well-known chuckle which Munden, face-making, laughter-moving Munden indulged in, was painted to the life. It has been asserted by his friends, that Master Cowell's conception

of the part has not been interfered with; if so, the variety of his action, the skill of his play, and the natural and easy adaptation of voice and gesture to situation, deserve the high commendation of the critic, as evincing something higher than intuitive power. To this which is my sincere opinion, I merely add, that I wish him heartily a long and successful theatrical career, which, as he has begun at nine years of age, he may reasonably expect. Yours truly, BETA.

We feel pleased in being enabled to state that the coal taken from the vein opened on the Sharp Mountain, on the North side of the headings at Mount Carbon, and owned by Lippincott & Richards, has turned out to be equal in quality to any other at present sent to market. Herefore the coal taken out of this vein did not possess that degree of solidity which is requisite to constitute good coal, and of course was difficult to considerable disadvantage. But this difficulty has vanished, and they have, after piercing the mountain to the extent of 100 yards, come to a fine stratum of coal 14 feet wide, and is worked to the depth of about 11 feet.—The vein runs perpendicular, and it is impossible to ascertain the depth, but persons may form some idea of the immense body of coal contained in this vein, when we state, that two drifts have already been run in about 50 feet above the water level, which are both worked, and it is intended to run another drift some distance immediately under the two above mentioned, and also another a short distance further up the hill immediately above them. The extent of the vein are also at a loss to define, but the general opinion of those who have some knowledge of the nature and extent of the mine, is, that the vein runs through the whole course of the mountain, which extends as far as March Chunk, for aught we know.—*Miner's Journal.*

About eleven o'clock on Saturday evening, a violent shower of rain, accompanied with several severe claps of thunder, took place in the immediate vicinity of this city. We have seldom witnessed lightning so vivid. Five stores in South street, Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28, and 30, were struck, and somewhat injured. In a house in that vicinity, a lady sitting by the fire place was so affected by the lightning as to suffer considerable pain, and a swelling of the face and arm on that side which was exposed to the electric shock. Several other accidents of minor import occurred. A young gentleman passing through the street, was overturned, and thrown into a wheelbarrow. No injury occurred that we have heard of, to the shipping in the port.—*N. Y. Herald.*

STEAM BOAT FOR CANALS.  
Mr. Wilson of this city, has made a model of a Canal Boat to be worked either by horse or steam power, the object of which, is to prevent the agitation of the water produced by the motion of the boat, from injuring the cargo. The two wheels by which the boat is driven, are placed in the bow near each other, and separated only by the keel.—The bottom of the boat is hollowed out on each side of the keel in such a manner as to furnish two parallel channels of the same width as the paddles, reaching from the bow to the stern of the boat. The improvement strikes us favourably. Mr. Wilson has also formed a model on a similar plan of a steam boat for the ocean, or in all waters where the waves are high, and where those on the common construction with wheels on the sides, experience a great waste of power. The models may be seen at Mr. Wilson's office, No. 209 Water street.—*N. Y. Daily Ad.*

We learn that the female convicts were on Saturday removed from the State Prison, at Greenwich, to the Penitentiary at Bellevue, in a steamboat. One black female, whose term of punishment expired several weeks since, had been in the building to the last moment. She had been the first female convict that had entered its walls, and she was determined upon having the pleasure of boasting, that as she had been the first to enter them, so she would be the last to leave them. A singular species of pride or conceit truly.

Another of the black females, who had so much morbid vanity to gratify, and who probably indulged some visionary hope of being exalted from confinement, by the measure she intended to pursue, threw herself from the steamboat into the river, and was drowned—all attempts at saving her proved unavailing.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

At a late hour, on Wednesday night last, our citizens were aroused from their slumbers by the cry of murder. It appears that a quarrel had taken place between Charles Johnson, a coloured man, and Augustus Willis and James Williams, alias "Bull in the woods," in which Johnson received five stabs. We understand, doubts are entertained as to his recovery. Willis and Yeam have been committed to prison.

On Wednesday last, two men were committed to the jail of this county for having attempted to shoot their sister and brother-in-law, near the Round Top, below Middletown. We understand that they had blackened their faces and armed themselves with a rifle which they snatched upon their way to the residence of their brother-in-law.

Further particulars we have not learned other than that they were prevented from carrying their nefarious designs into execution.—*Herr Argus.*  
An interesting work has just appeared at Providence, R. I. entitled "Recollections of the Jersey Prison Ship." The materials were left by the late Captain Thomas Dwyer, of Providence, and have been thrown into the hands of Albert G. Greene Esq., Attorney General of Rhode Island. The Providence papers speak of the work in terms of high praise, which the intelligence of the compiler warrants us in believing to be worthily bestowed. An abstract published in one of the papers also justifies the commendation.  
From the New-Orleans Price Current, April 26.  
The Mississippi has risen since our last eighteen inches, and yesterday afternoon within 3 1/2 feet of ordinary high water mark. The weather has been dry, cool, and favorable for our business. Our market, considering the season of the year, is unusually languid, and, with the exception of a decline in Cotton and Flour, and an improvement in leaf Tobacco, we have but few material alterations to notice since our last.  
Cotton.—Arrived from Friday morning, 9th inst. up to yesterday morning, 12, 189,000 bales. Cleared in the same time, 8,635, making an increase in stock, including all on ship board not cleared yesterday, of 4561 bales. The sales since our last, in all descriptions, have not been over one thousand bales; and in the opinion of many dealers much less, at a decline of nearly one half cent per pound on our last quotations.  
Sugar.—On the plantation, of good merchantable quality, is scarce, and has lately sold as high as seven cents per pound. Molasses remains the same as noticed in our last.  
Tobacco.—The competition in filling orders for a foreign market, has caused a further improvement in this article; we have heard of three different sales at one half cent over our highest rates.  
Freights to Europe are heavy and rather declining. Coastwise, a slight improvement has taken place.



## MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. C. M. Kelly, Mr. William Kelly, to Miss Sarah Weaver, of the same place.

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Kelly, Mr. John W. Kelly, to Miss Sarah Weaver, of the same place.

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## DIED.

This morning, at 3 o'clock, after a short and severe illness, Mr. MARY M. KELLY, in the 53rd year of her age. Her friends and acquaintances are particularly requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, corner of Front and Pine streets, to-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

On Tuesday afternoon, MARY HAYES, in the 67th year of her age. Her friends and acquaintances are particularly requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 21 North Ninth street, to-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

At Washington, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. C. M. Kelly, Mr. William Kelly, to Miss Sarah Weaver, of the same place.

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Kelly, Mr. John W. Kelly, to Miss Sarah Weaver, of the same place.

## ALMANACK.

DAY	MOON	WIND	TEMP.	MOON'S PHASE
MONDAY	4.40	7.10	2.25	NEW
TUESDAY	4.40	7.10	2.25	NEW
WEDNESDAY	4.40	7.10	2.25	NEW
THURSDAY	4.40	7.10	2.25	NEW
FRIDAY	4.40	7.10	2.25	NEW
SATURDAY	4.40	7.10	2.25	NEW
SUNDAY	4.40	7.10	2.25	NEW

## SHIP NEWS.

### PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

#### ARRIVED.

Brig Mary, O'Brien, 55 days, with wine, from Philadelphia. Arrived 5th March, 1823.

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#### BELOW.

At this port an English bark, and a Dutch brig 88 days from Bremen.

#### CLEARED.

Brig Captain, Collins, Washington, N. C., Savannah, Ga.

#### NEW YORK.

Brig Mary, O'Brien, 55 days, with wine, from Philadelphia. Arrived 5th March, 1823.

#### BALTIMORE.

Brig Mary, O'Brien, 55 days, with wine, from Philadelphia. Arrived 5th March, 1823.

#### ALEXANDRIA.

Brig Mary, O'Brien, 55 days, with wine, from Philadelphia. Arrived 5th March, 1823.

## UNION LINE.

The shortest, most pleasant and expeditious route between the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, over an excellent gravel Turnpike Road, via the passage averaging from 11 to 12 hours.

The proprietors having been at great expense in improving this line, to render it the most perfect and agreeable, with elegant and fast boats, and a large number of the most experienced and efficient pilots, from City to City, in much shorter time than any other line, the passage averaging from 11 to 12 hours.

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## THE AFFAIR OF PORT MAHON.

A friend has favoured us with the following copy of a communication from Capt. Downes, of the Java, to Mr. Brown, our Minister at Paris, relative to the occurrences at Port Mahon, in the Island of Minorca.—*Mass. Journal.*

U. STATES FRIGATE JAVY,  
Toulon, March 18th, 1823.

Sir—Having seen in the Toulon newspaper what purports to be an account of the affair that occurred at Mahon, between the French and American frigates, on the evening of the 15th of February, in which Lieut. Menard, of the French brig Faune, was killed, and this account being altogether incorrect, and calculated to reflect discredit on the character of the American officers, then at Mahon, I have thought it a duty I owed myself as well as the service in general, to give you a statement of the circumstances as they have come to my knowledge, and I can with confidence appeal to the Government of Minorca, and other authorities of Mahon, (as far as they are acquainted with the circumstances,) for the correctness of my statement, should not make this reference, was it not that in the account published in the French paper, it is stated, that "these events have raised against them, (the Americans,) the indignation of the Mahonians, and the inhabitants of Villa Carlos, George Town, who assured the authorities of the country that in no instance were the French the aggressors."

On the 25th January last, about one hundred men belonging to the Java, were on shore, during the evening there was a fight, between them and the French sailors belonging to the Corvette Pomone, and the brig Faune, in which several of my men were severely wounded, two of them dangerously so. Upon that occasion, the Governor of Minorca issued an order, dated 26th January, 1823, addressed to the Consul, with a request that he would communicate the same to the commanders of public vessels in port, directing that all seamen on shore should retire on board at sunset. In compliance with that order, the American seamen were kept on board their ships until the 13th February, when I obtained the consent of the Governor for them to visit the shore during the eight succeeding days. The French on the contrary appeared to take no notice of the order, but their seamen continued to visit the shore, constantly, at night, and generally armed with swords. Within a week subsequent to the affair of the 25th January, above alluded to, at my request, (made through our Consul, Mr. Ladoce,) the Governor of Minorca proposed to the French Consul, (residing at Mahon,) with a view to prevent the sailors of different nations from meeting on shore, that the French sailors should be allowed a certain number of days (say ten) to visit the shore, and that afterwards the Americans should come on shore, and so on alternately. The Governor informed me that the French Consul declined making any such arrangement, to which circumstance we must attribute the unfortunate affair of the 15th February.

I will now state the circumstances of the case, confining myself to the evening of the 15th February. Lieutenant Menard, with several of his men, had taken into custody a man belonging to this ship, and was dragging him along Castle street, (the general place of resort for sailors,) with the declared object of taking him before the Governor, but for what purpose I have not been able to learn; the man was severely beaten, and his cries of murder brought several of the shipmates to his rescue, and in the affray which ensued, the French Lieutenant received a blow on the head, which fractured his skull and terminated his existence.

A man belonging to the Java was passing peaceably along the street, (in George Town,) alone, when he was met by several French sailors, one of whom drew a sword and ran him through the body, of which wound he died the following morning; the poor fellow states that the attack was entirely unexpected, as they did not speak to him; several other men belonging to the Java were found alone, and horribly mangled by the French sailors. I am happy to say, however, that only one has died of his wounds.

The excitement against the officers and crew of the Java at this place is very great, and I am sorry to say, that this hostile spirit does not appear to be confined to the seamen, but even extends to the officers. I however do not believe that the superior officers are so illiberal as to charge to the officers of the Java, acts committed by a parcel of riotous, drunken sailors on shore, where the officers of course were not with them, and consequently could not prevent the riot. The only circumstance which could lead me to suppose that this hostile feeling extended to the superior officers is the fact, that the French commanding officer in this port did not, upon my arrival, send a boat to inquire if I was in want of anything, and with an offer of his services, which is always customary even in a foreign port. In this instance, to say the least, it bears a most unfriendly part.

If a French frigate were to arrive in one of our ports, where we had some twenty ships of war lying, and should remain there ten days, and the American officers should take no notice whatever of her during that time, I ask what would the French say? This is precisely my situation here.

I am given to understand that it would not be prudent to allow my officers to land at Toulon, as it is more than probable that they would be assassinated.

I have made this statement to you under the impression that you will receive a communication, on the subject of the affair at Mahon, from the French Government, and that my statement would be acceptable to you.

I am now waiting the arrival of our agent, Mr. McCall. I shall sail for Mahon immediately upon his arrival.

I will mention also, that two men belonging to the Java, were identified as having been present when the French Lieut. was killed, and having been taken to the civil authorities, were given up to the civil authorities.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

Signed, JOHN DOWNES.

To His Excellency, James Brown, Envoy Extraordinary, &c. &c. at Paris.

A general Court Martial was held at Jefferson Barracks, in the State of Missouri, on the 19th of March last, at which Captain John Gantt, of the 6th Regiment of Infantry, was arraigned on a charge of "knowingly signing false certificates in relation to his pay." There were four specifications under this charge. The order from the Adjutant General's office recites the proceedings of the Court Martial, who found Captain Gantt guilty of two of the specifications, and sentenced him, at the same time, to mercy in the following terms:

"The Court are aware of the responsibility they incur, in accompanying the previous findings and sentence, with a recommendation to executive clemency. They cannot, however, resist the impression, that Captain Gantt did, throughout the entire transaction, act upon the ultimate intention of himself redeeming the pay accounts transferred to Mr. Kennerly. Particularly slow, however, in matters of personal concernment, this determination, though expressed to Mr. Payne, an agent of Kennerly's, he was never fortunate enough to carry into practice."

"Under this view of the case, they beg leave, respectfully, to recommend him to the merciful consideration of the President."

The reasons of the President for not adopting the recommendation of the Court, are thus assigned in the General Order.

From the facts produced to the President, it appears that Captain Gantt was tried for a similar offence, and pronounced guilty on the 26th of March, 1823, to wit, for receiving his pay twice for the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June in the year 1827.

and was sentenced to be suspended for a year, which proceedings being brought to the consideration of the President, he was, however, disapproved, because of certain apparent immunities. At the close of the year 1827, he commits the like offence, and for which, by a competent court, he is sentenced to be dismissed the service.

On the 9th of June 1827, an order issued from the War Department, prohibiting officers to pass away or transfer their pay account for any amount not due at the time, whereby to remove all pretences of excuse and defence, on the ground of mistake and accident. This positive order Captain Gantt has violated, and seeks now to excuse himself for having received his pay twice, during seven or eight months of the year 1827, by charging it as a mistake—a mistake entirely resulting from an act of his own, and which act, was in violation of a positive rule of the Department of War.

The President, under a full view of all the circumstances of the case, directs me to say, that great as would be the pleasure afforded him, to adopt the recommendation of the Court, and of the officers of the 6th Regiment, who have petitioned in his behalf, he is constrained to approve the sentence. A faithful discharge of the duty he owes to his country, and especially to the character of the army, forbids the interposition of Executive clemency. The high character to which the American army may rightfully assert a claim, and which he hopes they will always be careful to maintain, forbids him to sanction, through the exercise of feeling, any practice, the continuance and extension of which, could not fail to prove detrimental, and to impair that spirit of feeling, which alone can render an officer efficient and valuable. Officers of the army, devoting their service and time to the country, should look to, and live upon their pay; and by indulging a proper and prudent economy, endeavor to avoid that condition of things, resulting from pecuniary embarrassment, the tendency of which must be to induce to error and misconduct. The duty is an unpleasant one; but he trusts that a single offending member should be lopped off, than by the exercise of clemency, and the consequent force of example, to encourage, for the future, any similar impropriety in others.

By order of the President of the United States.  
JOHN H. EATON.

## FOREIGN ARTICLES.

### IRISH JOHNSTONE.

The late Jack Johnstone was originally engaged as first singer, at one of our National Theatres (Covent Garden), and was very successful. The musical force of the "Farmer" was produced, in which he played the part of Captain Johnstone; it was shortly after that he left the theatre; the Captain was assigned to young Charles Ingleton, who made such an impression in the Ballad "O my Bonny Bet, sweet Blossom," that his fame soon reached London, and he shortly after accepted an engagement at the same Theatre with Johnstone. As soon as this was known, Johnstone, who felt rather uneasy, took Barrymore aside (who had recently heard the new aspirant,) and said to him, looking very seriously, "Tell me, is this Ingleton as fine a singer as you say he is?" The reply was in the affirmative. "Can he sing as well as I?" inquired Jack. "I tell you, Jack," said B., "if he appears here you must never think of being listened to again." "Indeed! then by the powers," said Johnstone, "I must think of doing something else." He accordingly determined on studying the first characters; and this event was the immediate cause which secured him his fame and fortune.

THE ROMAN BRIGANDS.—The Brigands who have infested the road to Rome about Ronciglione, Montecore, &c. for the last two years, were lately captured in two parties—each party being discovered by means of the same dog. Among the numerous travellers pillaged by them was the Hon. HENRY FOX (LORD HOLLAND'S son). They stopped him in the month of September last, and took from him, besides his money, a gold watch and chain. This chain the fellows offered to sell, in a village in the vicinity, for three Louis, though it was worth nearly double the sum. The dog, however, was the possession of it, the men, five in number, were pursued and taken. Shortly afterwards the others, six in number, were arrested. They had in their possession gold Napoleons, which were changing at twenty-two pence each, (believing them to be sequins), although their current value is thirty-eight pence. This money had been taken from a Cabinet Courier of the King of Naples, a few days only after they had robbed Mr. Fox. He was on his way to Paris with despatches. They took from him his watch, but after a little consultation returned it, saying "We have no use for watches." The Government of Naples lately sent the Courier to Ronciglione to identify the Brigades. He, however, could not find them, and was found upon one of the men. Thus has been destroyed the only organized band, in the Roman States, since that of the terrible GASPARETTO, now in the prison of Civita Vecchia.

MISS SMITHSON.—It seems pretty certain that Miss Smithson is soon to marry, as one of our papers, as to the question whether it is we or the French people who have "mistaken her person all this while," for it is clear that, on one side the water or the other, there has been an egregious blunder committed. We will not anticipate, but wait the event in patience, hoping as much as we can, and fearing as little. In the meantime the fair subject of our curiosity is astonishing and delightful, the heavy Dutchlanders not less than she did the light French, and certainly not more than she will us, if we find that a change of climate has worked the wonders upon her which we hear reported.

## CATALANI AND MRS. WAYLETT.

There are two well-assorted and interesting characters, sharing the affections of the Dublin amateurs between them—the one singing Italian, and the other Irish; and the Dublin critics cruelly divided in opinion as to which of the two is entitled to carry off the crown! Catalani, they assure us, is "in excellent voice," and meets with "much applause;" but as for Mrs. Waylett, she displays not only "extraordinary sweetness," but "considerable power and execution." We would take odds, that they mistake the one lady for the other; and listen to the Irish of the English lady as Italian, and the Italian of the French one as Irish!

## ECONOMY IN HORSES' FOOD.

The custom of feeding horses with coarse bread is common in France, and was introduced, unless we are misinformed, during the revolutionary wars, as more wholesome, more economical, and more portable than oats. The *Pureté de Londres* furnishes the following proportions of ingredients for making such bread, as adopted by a Silurian experimental farmer:—Five gallons of oat flour, 4 lbs of rye flour, yeast, and one gallon of water, and a half of potatoes, reduced to a pulp. With the bread made from this quantity of materials he fed seven horses a-day, at the rate of twelve pounds of bread, cut into pieces, to each horse, and mixed up with a little straw, chaffed and moistened.—*Manual of Science and Literature.*

## GLASS TEETH.

The proprietors of a Belgian Journal have offered a reward of 100 francs to any person who will make known a composition used in Austria, or an equivalent one, against decayed teeth. This composition, when in a phial, resembles glass in fusion, but when poured into the cavities of the carious teeth, assumes the hardness and permanency of glass.

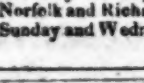


**Union Line for Baltimore,**

**D**AILY at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 12 o'clock, noon. The Steamboat *Newcastle*, Captain M. C. Jenkins, leaves Chestnut street wharf daily, (except Sunday), at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore. Passengers are served the same afternoon, by the elegant new Steamboat *Independence*, Captain Wescott.

The Mail Line by Steamboats, leaves the same wharf daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, and passengers arrive at Baltimore early next morning, in time for the Southern and Western conveyances.

baggage at the risk of the owner thereof. The  
of departure regulated by the City Clock.  
The Steamboats for Norfolk and Richmond, at present,  
for Baltimore every Sunday and Wednesday afternoon,  
at 1 o'clock.  
April 30—11



THE subscriber respectfully informs the Le-  
dies and Gentlemen that he continues to give les-  
ons in Penmanship, in a superior style to any school  
taught in this city, and to write with double the facility  
any other system taught in the Union. Specimens of  
improvement will warrant the above. From twelve  
private lessons will enable a person to write a good,  
and legible hand, and three lessons will show the great  
city of this system over all others ever taught.  
N. B. His rooms are open from six, A. M. to ten,

He also informs them that he has completed an honorable improvement on his new system of Hockespence since April, so as to enable the student to prehend more in less time, and to acquire a more perfect knowledge of this useful science, without fail. —

— subscriber has examined about one hundred sets of the same, in the first month of the year, and has found that last six months of the year enables him to give the most perfect forms and extensive explanation on the sciences.

**I. MEGONKAL,**  
No. 206 Race street, corner of Franklin.

**References.**—Lippincott & Richards, Jennings & Co. Co. Townsend Sharpless, T. & W. H. Hart, Third Street, T. C. Rockhill, Mendenhall Nisbet, and gentlemen generally. The respective correspondents are invited to examine his late improvements on book keeping and Penmanship, they will be admitted to his own care.

April 27—

**KING'S FASHIONABLE**  
*Hat and Cap Store.*

**T**HE Subscriber having taken the "store front" building, lately occupied by F. L. COOKE, 30 South Sixth street, (Shakespeare building) where he intends keeping the best, and most fashionable styles of hats, gentlemen's, youth's and children's

The subscriber assures his friends and the  
 public, that, has of equal, if not superior quality, can be  
 obtained at a cheaper rate than at any other establishment in the city.  
 B. Country merchants and others, will find it to  
 their advantage to call and examine before they purchase.  
 HATS made to order at the shortest notice.  
 Hats taken in exchange for hats.  
 No. 27. THOMAS L. KING,  
 FORTA PORTE MANUFACTORY.  
 THE opportunity afforded by the winter  
 months has enabled the advertiser to enlarge his  
 store room, anticipating as usual at the opening season,  
 a great demand for the article in which he is engaged.  
 He is anxious to be able to supply to perfection his  
 customers, and has endeavored to do so, and has  
 exceeded his most sanguine expectations.  
 The ready sale of these improved Forta Porte  
 hats, has afforded him an opportunity to test that fact, and it  
 matters of no small moment to him to see that he  
 is able to supply the demand for the article in which  
 he is engaged, for the almost unparalleled encouragement  
 which he has been met, by his friends of the Com-  
 munity, in the sale of his hats, has induced him to  
 this, tendering his grateful regards to his fellow citi-  
 zens and patrons generally, he avails himself of the  
 opportunity afforded by the winter months, to  
 produce from his Manufactory, which certainly

[illegible][illegible]

any further remedy or complaint, which the operators, at seasons, rendered my blood more pure, so which time I have with much pleasure recommended its application to a great number, and in five or six cases, cured them of their disease, and in some complete cures, and in every instance, a great mitigation of its violence. GEORGE W. ARNOLD, 100 Broadway, New York, No. 315 Broadway, N. Y. Sold, wholesale and retail, by NORTON & WALKER, Franklin Place, first door above the Post Office.

May 7 - 1846

**NEW ENGRAVINGS.**  
THE New Country Halls at the Gloucester Coffee House. Pictorially  
at the Royal Malls at the Angel Inn, Islington, on the Night of his Majesty's Birthday.  
and Coaches in a Field  
and Coach by Moonlight.  
Warper Hens Horse.  
The following are the names and companies.  
of the beautiful Lithographic Colored Plates.  
of the Princess's Daughter, the young mother, a young  
wife, &c.  
of the Atkins' Sporting Prints.  
of Caricatures, &c., just received and for sale by  
SAMUEL M. STEWART,  
No. 125 Chestnut street.

April 30 - 1846

quested to call and examine the most beautiful set of Combs ever before offered; among others elegantly carved upon work lace, (such combs of rare pattern, side and front creases combs in which the above articles, made only by the Subdivision, were traced to be far superior, both in strength and beauty to the East India Combs).

N. N. Carved combs of all descriptions regarded as no look equal to new, at M. J. LITTLEBOY.

No. 444 North Second street.

No. 14-1f